



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tain the information on these topics which is expected from candidates for preliminary junior and senior examinations. This first volume is largely descriptive, giving definite pictures of the different regions of the globe, with an outline of the salient topographical features and explanations of the phenomena described. The author has endeavoured to select only those geographical facts that are of greatest educational importance and practical utility, and the contents of the book may fairly be expected to be learned by the pupil. Many black-and-white maps, showing chiefly topographical, meteorological, and economic aspects, are included.

Notes d'un Voyage chez les Falachas. Par Jacques Faitlovitch.
27 pp. Ernest Leroux, Paris, 1905.

The Falashas are Abyssinian Jews whose presence there was revealed by the Scottish explorer, James Bruce. It is now known that their fathers lived in this region ages ago, though their coreligionists were scarcely aware of their existence. The later explorers brought considerable information concerning them and Baron Edmond de Rothschild sent Mr. Faitlovitch to make a more thorough study of these Jews.

This pamphlet gives the results of his investigations. He found the Falashas at Axum and other places in Abyssinia. They say that the name Falasha indicates that they are exiles or immigrants, and not aborigines. A few of them live in Tigre, but most of them are found in Amhara. They do not speak the language of their fathers but the tongues and dialects of the Abyssinian plateau. Hebrew is entirely unknown to them. Their colour is more or less black, but they claim to have descended from Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and their physiognomy, the persistence of their religious condition, and various traits of character justify their pretensions. The religion they profess is Mosaic, modified by the literature accessible to them. In their prayers they ask the Deity to restore them to Jerusalem, their mother country. Agriculture is their special occupation, but over fifty years ago their lands were taken from them and they were reduced to working for others. The pamphlet is filled with information about this isolated and interesting people.

Die Mohammedanische Gefahr in Westafrika. Von F. Würz.
26 pp. Verlag der Missionsbuchhandlung, Basel, 1904. (Price, 5 cents.)

The author is secretary of the Basel Missionary Society, which has achieved remarkable success in its African industrial schools. While the Colonial Powers were parcelling out the whole of Africa among themselves, a conquest of a different kind was in progress in which the human factors were native Africans and Arabs. The conqueror is Islam and the results of the conquest are partly ethnological and partly political, as well as religious.

The author says that though the districts of Gomoa and Agyimako on the Gold Coast have long been under missionary influence, Islam is now making progress there. The Mohammedans there are not immigrants, but nearly all of them are natives. Their chief priest is a former Wesleyan missionary who took himself, his chapel, and church society, into the Mohammedan fold. Hitherto the lower Niger was inhabited only by heathen tribes. In 1898 there was scarcely a Mohammedan south of Idda. They are now found everywhere along the river as far as Abo, having spread over a region about 100 miles south of their earlier limit. It is not likely that in 1910 there will be any heathen communities on the lower Niger. The important commercial town of Lagos, with 42,000 inhabitants,

is more than half Mohammedan. Islam is spreading in the interior of Sierra Leone and has nearly completed the conquest of the whole of Senegal. Its victories in Africa have been won in various ways by ruthless conquerors, by peaceful traders and by an army of priests and dervishes.

The monograph gives much space to the Fulba and Hausa peoples of the Sudan, who have been chiefly instrumental in extending Islam south of that belt. He attributes the potency of Mohammedan influence to the facts that the African follower of Islam has more intellectual affinity with the heathen blacks than the white missionaries, and that he is a neighbour of the black and not a foreigner. The proselytism of the Mohammedan orders is described. The writer believes that the Protestant missionary societies in West Africa should redouble their efforts to improve their foothold.

Eine deutsche Militärstation im Innern Afrikas. Von Dr Hildebrandt. 80 pp. and many Illustrations. Heckner's Verlag, Wolfenbüttel, 1905. (Price, M. 2.25.)

The book is attractive, both in its letterpress and illustrations. Such books should be encouraged, for they show the transformation now going on from barbarism to civilization. The author was a physician at the Government station of Muansa on the southern coast of Victoria Nyanza, 800 miles from the ocean. His book is devoted to all phases of the station life and work—the erection of the buildings, the station routine, native labour, navigation of the lake, postal connections with the sea, relations between the Government and the natives, wars, and other happenings. The region concerned is comparatively small, and it is doubtful if a better account has been written of the gradual transformation of a barbarous district by elementary civilization. Practically all European vegetables, as well as those of the tropics, are brought to perfection every month in the year in the gardens of this region.

Essai sur le Peuple et la Langue Banda. Par Georges Toqué. xi and 130 pp., and Illustrations. J. André, Paris, 1904.

Mr. Toqué says it is almost impossible to learn the history of the native African races he has met, because they themselves are not certain what occurred more than fifteen or twenty years before they first saw Europeans. Their traditions have little value. The natives have no idea of time and a chronological statement of facts is impossible. However, he collected considerable information about the Banda, which he regards as reliable. He says that the cradle of the Banda was the valleys of the upper Kotto and Wakka which are tributary to the Kwango affluent of the Mobangi River. From this centre, they have spread on all sides and his sketch map shows them in the region of the water-parting between the Mobangi and the Shari River systems. They are divided into many groups. The author describes their political organization, some of their customs and gives examples of their folklore. The part of the book devoted to the language is evidently the work of a layman, and is open to criticism on philological grounds.

Die Innere Kolonisation Japans. Von Dr. Kumao Takaoka. x and 106 pp. Duncker & Humblot, Leipzig, 1904. (Price, M. 2.10.)

The book is a history of the interior colonization, under state auspices, of Japanese, the reasons for it and the results. This removal from one part of the